

Mimulus Memo



Mary Ann Hasemeier Henry (1918-2006) **Friend of the Desert, Fellow of CNPS**

by Nancy Nies

MARCH 2016

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EVENTS

MARCH

- 12 – Phytophthora Workshop,
Long Beach
- 12 – Field Trip: Lower Tejon Ranch
- 17 – Chapter Meeting, 6pm
Program, 7pm

APRIL

- 16 – Field Trip: Carrizo Plain
- 21 – Chapter Meeting, 6pm
Program, 7pm
- 23— Field Trip: Bitter Creek NWR

MAY

- 1 – Field Trip: Nature
Conservancy
- 19 – Chapter Meeting, 6pm
Program, 7pm
- 21 – Field Trip: Upper Tejon Ranch

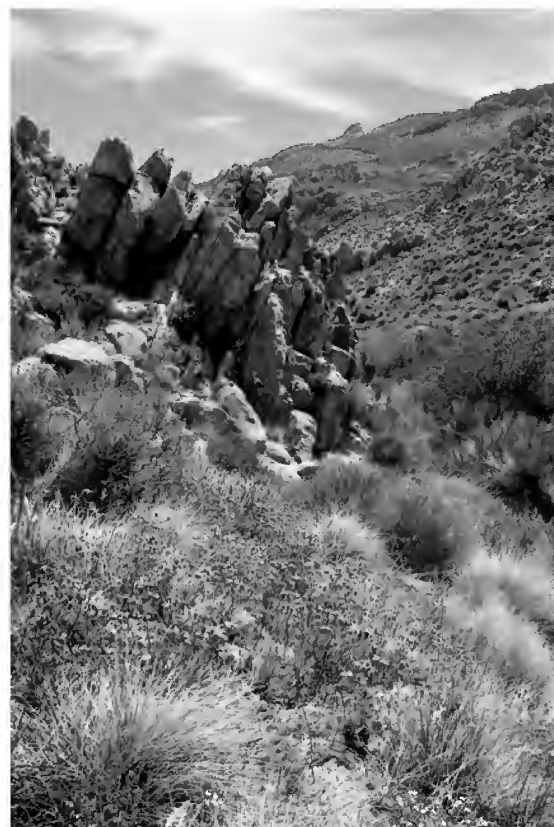
JUNE

- 16 – Chapter Meeting, 6pm
Program, 7pm

IF YOU GO TO SHORT CANYON, YOU'LL SEE A BRONZE PLAQUE and a colorful kiosk, both honoring an exceptional woman — **Mary Ann Henry** — whose botanical work resulted in the protection of this and other areas of high biodiversity. It was on my first visit to Short Canyon, with a Kern CNPS field trip group on 24 March 2015, that I saw the plaque and kiosk — not to mention a spectacular display of spring wildflowers — and was prompted to learn more about the woman so devoted to the area that she spent a decade cataloguing its native plants, was responsible for its being designated an *Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)*, and acted as its docent, giving tours to many groups over many years.

Born in Seattle in 1918, **Mary Ann Hasemeier** attained the highest rank in Girl Scouting, that of Golden Eaglet, in 1936. Six years later she graduated with a bachelor's degree in nursing from the University of Washington and married **Ronald Henry**. The couple spent five years living in Cincinnati, Ohio, before moving to the China Lake-Ridgecrest community, where Ron would work as a research chemist and where they would spend the rest of their lives. It was there that Mary Ann was to become a friend of the desert and accomplish much on its behalf.

While Mary Ann and her husband were raising three children in the 1950s, she served as president of the local Girl Scout Council as well as Cub Scout den mother, and helped build two Scout camps. The Henry family



Short Canyon trail

Photo: Dinah Campbell

The California Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation of California native plants and their natural habitats, and to increasing the understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants.

spent most weekends camping. It was then that Mary Ann began to teach herself botany with **Edmund Jaeger's Desert Wildflowers**, filling in the book's drawings with colored pencils each time she found a specimen. She also did coursework in botany, and became a respected field botanist.

Never working professionally as a nurse, Mary Ann did do volunteer work in the medical field, helping with area well-baby clinics, polio immunizations, and testing for tuberculosis and valley fever. She also volunteered her time to work with the *Sierra Club*, *Maturango Museum*, *Audubon Kern River Preserve*, *Desert Tortoise Preserve*, *Bureau of Land Management (BLM)*, *Nature Conservancy*, *Mono Lake Committee*, *Yosemite Park Association*, and *California Native Plant Society*. For years she was the conservation representative for the *CNPS Bristlecone Chapter*.

Mary Ann's survey of the flora of Short Canyon provided the basis for its being named an ACEC by the BLM in 1988, and her work with the plants of Sand Canyon was, similarly, influential in its achieving ACEC status. Also, her five-year monitoring of a rare grass (*Swallenia alexandrae*) found at Eureka Dunes "has been incredibly important for evaluating population trends in dune grass, and has been relied upon in reviews of the dune grass listing as endangered," according to

botanist **Michèle Slaton**, of the *CNPS Bristlecone Chapter*. Mary Ann outlined her dune grass study and its conclusive results in her article, "A Rare Grass on the Eureka Dunes" (*Fremontia* 7 (2) 3-6, July 1979). She and her husband Ron



Photo courtesy of Henry family

Mary Ann Hasemeier Henry were instrumental in the expansion of Death Valley National Park to include Saline and Eureka Valleys, and in establishing the boundaries for six wilderness areas created by the *Desert Protection Act*.

The *Sierra Club's Kern-Kaweah Chapter* gave Mary Ann Henry its *Sierra Club Cup Award* — the chapter's highest honor — in 1982 and its *Long Trail Award* in 1990. *CNPS* made her a Fellow in 1996. In 2002, the local chapters of *CNPS*, the *Audubon Society*, and the *Sierra Club* joined with the *BLM's Ridgecrest Field Office* in recognizing Mary Ann's years of dedication to Short Canyon by placing the bronze plaque there in her honor. It reads: "In recognition of her pioneering efforts to conduct the first systematic inventory of Short Canyon flora; her decades of service to environmental education; and her years of commitment to sustaining the desert's beauty and biodiversity."

When Mary Ann was named a *CNPS Fellow*, **Ann** and **Vincent Yoder** of the *Bristlecone Chapter* wrote (*Fremontia* 24 (3) 31-32, July 1996) that she "took time to develop an understanding of the ecology of the desert and to become its vigorous defender." They called her "one of those rare individuals who [took] her role as citizen seriously," and "an outspoken advocate of habitat preservation." They wrote that she was an authority on the distribution and status of threatened desert plants and helped develop policies to protect them.

The Yoders wrote that another of Mary Ann's major contributions was in educating the public. For many years she led weekly, booked-to-capacity spring wildflower walks, which the Ann and Vince Yoder called "an essential part of the *Maturango Museum* education program." She also played a major role in the museum's annual desert wildflower show, acting as its "lead botanist and guiding spirit," said **Charlotte Goodson**, of the *Bristlecone Chapter*. In addition, Mary Ann led numerous *Sierra Club* outings, as well as botanical activities for hundreds of local sixth-graders in the *Sand Canyon Environmental Education Program*.



Photo: Nancy Nies

Short Canyon

Continued on page 6

President's Message

Baja California Field Trip Report

by Richard Spjut

I CONDUCTED FIELD WORK IN BAJA CALIFORNIA from late January to early February on a project entitled Evolutionary History of Coastal Lichen Species in the Genera *Niebla*, *Ramalina* and *Vermilacinia* (*Ramalinaceae*) on which I am co-investigator with Professor **Emmanuel Sérusiaux** who — at the University of Liège in Belgium — has been elucidating the phylogeny of the *Ramalinaceae*.

described the genus *Vermilacinia* as new the previous year in Flechten Follmann (**Koeltz Scientific Books**). Many are known only from examples in Baja California, while others are found from California to southeastern Alaska. One species, *V. zebrina* Spjut, is found in the fog desert of Namibia and also in the Pacific Coast of North America.* Several other North American species, *V. leopardina* Spjut and *V. tigrina* Spjut & Hale, also occur in the fog desert of Chile.

The epithets for these species were selected for their distinctive black bands or spots on their “plant bodies”. Besides the tiger, leopard, and zebra *vermilacinias*, there is a lion *vermilacinia*, *V. leonis* Spjut, which



All photos courtesy Richard Spjut

Fig. 1. Pebble (left) and boulder (right) communities of *Niebla* species along the Pacific coast of Baja California. The green stuff on rocks are species of *Niebla*. Note the absence of *Niebla* on ground and pebble-size rocks in the boulder community. Both communities include many species of *Niebla*. The genus name, *Niebla*, means “fog” in Spanish.

After meeting in San Diego, we proceeded to collect *Ramalinaceae* specimens as far south as Vizcaíno Peninsula, and as far west as Punta Eugenia. We received assistance from **Dr. José Delgadillo Rodríguez** from the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, who is also curator of their herbarium (El Herbario BCMEX). He provided us with maps and field guides on vascular plants of Baja, but was unable to join our expedition as originally planned.

A lichen is a composite life form consisting of a fungus and an alga in a symbiotic relationship — the entire “plant body” (thallus) bearing no resemblance to either of its partners. There are perhaps 18,000 lichen species. Those of *Niebla* and *Vermilacinia* depend on fog for their moisture requirements; most of them occur along the Pacific coast of North America. They can be found growing abundantly on branches of shrubs and on rocks (Fig. 1); indeed, they can contribute up to 75% of the landscape vegetation (Rundel et al., The Bryologist 75:501-508. 1972).

In 1996, I had named and described 53 of these lichens as new (**Sida Botanical Miscellany 14**). I had also

differs, as one might suspect, by the **absence** of black bands; it occurs in southern Baja California and in South America (Fig. 2, 3).

During our expedition about 500 lichen specimens were collected. Evening hours were devoted to reviewing field identifications, entering collection data into a spreadsheet, preparing DNA samples and duplicate specimens for deposit at BCMEX before returning to San Diego.

Occurrences of *Niebla* seem less frequent than what I recalled seeing between 1985 and 1996. At least eight localities where I had collected *nieblas*, cited in my 1996 book on *Niebla* and *Vermilacinia*, had none. We also specifically searched for *Niebla usneoides* Spjut at four sites; *nieblas* were found at two of these sites, but not *N. usneoides*. This species was common on the Vizcaíno Peninsula north of Bahía Asunción.

Niebla usneoides is distinctive for reproducing asexually by tiny pustular projections (isidia) that develop abundantly over the entire thallus, a characteristic feature easily recognized in the field. The disappear-

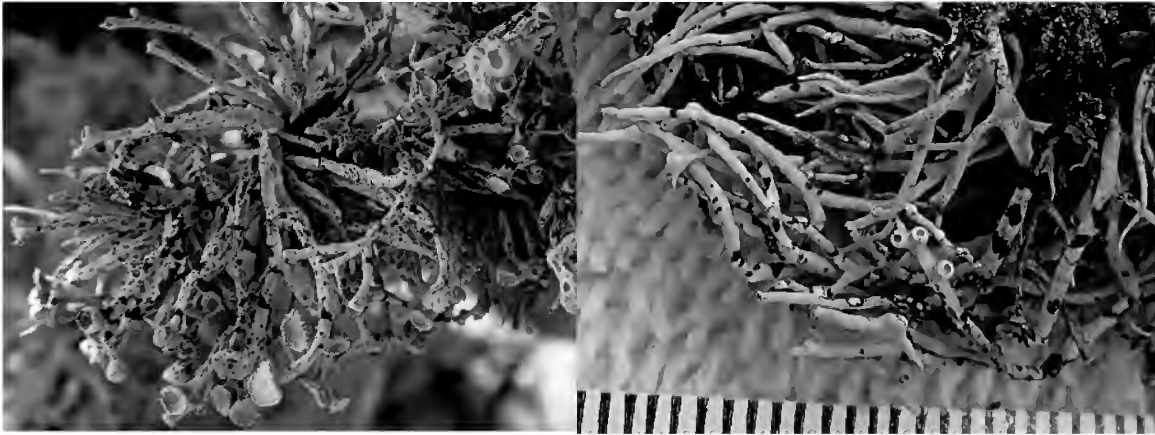


Fig. 2. Comparison of the leopard and zebra *V. leopardina* (left) and *V. zebrina* (right). *V. zebrina* differs in reproducing by development of soredia, white powdery masses of fungal and algal cells that erupt through the cortex and disperse; an individual soredium can reproduce a new thallus. Soredia within a well-defined opening on the thallus cortex is referred to as soralia. *V. zebrina* has soralia that can be seen above by the by black rings around white puffs on the lower branches. The genus name, *Vermilacinia*, is in regard to the thallus divided into worm-like branches. Ruler shown is in millimeter increments “.

ance of *nieblas* appears related to climate change. For example, if temperature rises, fog may precipitate at higher elevations, or not at all. At other locations, particularly along the immediate coast, human disturbance is clearly evident by growth of local residential communities further into the undisturbed desert. Similar disturbances had already occurred in California; for example, **Albert Herre** complained in 1936 about “*Our Vanishing Lichen Flora*” having been “devastated” by the “*real estaters*”.

Returning to Bakersfield, I needed to photograph specimens and prepare duplicates and labels for

How can a mold become moldy if it was already a mold to start with? Most species of *Vermilacinia* contain a diterpenoid compound, [-]-16 α -hydroxykaurane, which is rare in lichens, and which reportedly causes efflorescence, defined as: “the changing of certain crystalline compounds to a whitish powder or powdery crust through loss of their water of crystallization.” After *Vermilacinia* specimens are collected, the cortex breaks down leading the inner white filamentous cells (medullary hyphae) to ooze out, from which crystalline deposits appear (**Fig. 3**). Not only is there a loss of DNA, but the whole thallus becomes a white mass, making it difficult to identify the morphological characteristics, which in this case is the presence of soredia, a powderpuff-like mass of fungal and algal tissue that disperses and reproduces the species. ❀

* **V. Wirth** in *Lichens of the Namib Desert* (Hess, Göttingen. 2010) presents a color image of *Niebla cephalota*. This corresponds to the image of the holotype of *V. zebrina* presented by Spjut in *Niebla and Vermilacinia (Ramalinaceae) from California and Baja California* of a specimen collected by **Mason E. Hale, Jr.** in July 1980 on branches of shore pine at Lamphere-Christenson Dunes Preserve near Arcata, California. Images shown in Fig.2 above were taken in Baja California, January 2016.

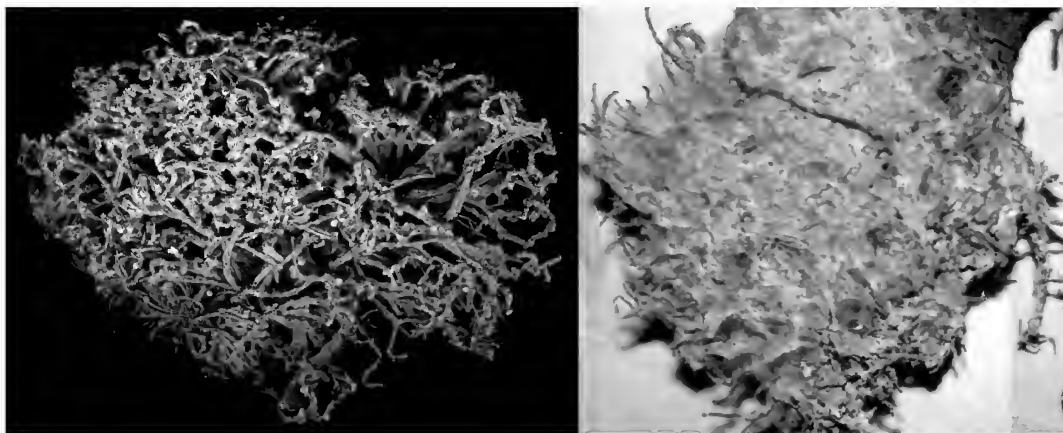


Fig. 3. Photos of specimens of *Vermilacinia leonis*. **Left:** Image of a specimen in the World Botanical Associates herbarium, collected by Richard Spjut in Baja California Sur, 15 March 1993, scanned April 2003. **Right:** Image of specimen in the Farlow Herbarium (FH) within the Harvard University Herbaria collected by Gualterio Looser, probably in 1928, photographed by Richard Spjut in 1990. The estimated age difference in specimens is approximately 60 years during which time efflorescence has led to a much greater development of a whitish bloom in the Harvard specimen.

Gardening with Natives

Anticipation

by Monica Tudor

ANTICIPATION! THIS GARDEN SEASON IS exciting! Plants are putting out new leaves and buds, seeds are sprouting, and my daily walks through the garden reveal a constantly changing scene. If you come to visit, you'll see seedlings and a lot of dirt. I see the potential; my mind's eye sees the plants as they will be this summer: the whole thing more full, more colors, an oasis for the birds and critters.

This past three-day weekend, Presidents' Day, I was in the garden most of the daylight hours. I'd head out just to take a look, then wind up crouching over a seedling or plant to observe it in more detail. While close to the ground, I'd pick out weeds — mostly mustard — and grass. You know how that goes, pretty soon I'm on my hands and knees, weeding more and more. I'm pretty convinced that every wayward blade and weed were picked out that weekend. Nevertheless, by this

Well, I need to go out now and see if anything has changed since this morning!

Earlier in December, I had planted arroyo lupine, *Penstemon pseudospectabilis*, and rubber rabbitbush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) in pots and in the ground. I had made cuttings of coyote mint and buckwheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. I also sprinkled leftovers of last year's poppy seeds and a wildflower mix from Theodore Payne that included bladderpod, owl's clover, elegant clarkia, monkeyflower, chia and black sage. The results are mixed. Theodore Payne's wildflower mix is doing well. I don't see any monkeyflower or owl's clover, but the elegant clarkia is doing very well and the bladderpod, chia and black sage are growing here and there. I am not seeing any *Penstemon pseudospectabilis*, either in the pots or in the ground. Checking around on the

internet seems to indicate the seeds need to be placed in a moist, cold location for 30 days before planting. So we'll see if they will come up or not. The rabbitbush came up in the pots and have been planted out already. I've also got some California fuchsia growing. Last fall, after they had bloomed, I'd grab a pinch of the fluffy seeds from my various fuchsias and put them in a flowerpot. They started to sprout and have been re-potted to thin them out. But now I don't remember which variety they are. Oh, well. We'll see when they bloom. The cuttings of coyote mint are

very tiny and hopefully they will start growing more when it warms up. The buckwheat never developed roots, so they got tossed. The Arroyo lupine in the pots sprouted within two weeks. I've planted them out as well, but noticed the plants are susceptible to snails. I use Cory's to deal with snails.

What else is growing? Some of the milkweeds are coming back, even one that I had trans-

planted. The desert mallows stayed evergreen and are beginning to bloom again. I had cut back the California fuchsias to about 8 inches tall and they are growing new leaves for the season. Desert marigolds also did well all winter. The plants that had gotten more water froze and turned nasty, I just trimmed that off and they will often regrow. The desert marigolds that did not get much supplemental water look much better all year round. The *Ceanothus* and *Salvia* flowers are starting to bud.

Well, I need to go out now and see if anything has changed since this morning! 🌸



Western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*)

All photos: Monica Tudor



Blue Witch (*Solanum umbelliferum*)

Mary Ann Henry (Continued from page 2)

When Mary Ann died in 2006, what did people who knew her remember about her? For longtime friend **Pat Moore**, it was that “*she was very important to our community. . . [and] kept us straight environmentally.*” For **Elizabeth Watson**, who went along on her wildflower walks, it was that “*she loved to get children involved with learning about the environment.*” For **Ron Schiller**, who served with her on the BLM Steering Committee, it was that “*she was constantly sending letters to the editor and to the BLM.*” For high-school student **Kate Goodson**, it was “*the way she could dissect a flower with a diaper pin.*” For **Don Joe McKernan** of the BLM Steering Committee, it was that on the subject of desert plants “*she was the most knowledgeable person I’ve ever met.*” Fellow CNPS member **Charlotte Goodson** remembered that Mary Ann “*was interested in everything,*” and had collections of scat, lichens, and woody cross-sections of desert plants. **Hector Villalobos**, of the BLM’s Ridgecrest office, described her as “*tireless*” in surveying the plants of Short Canyon and getting it named an

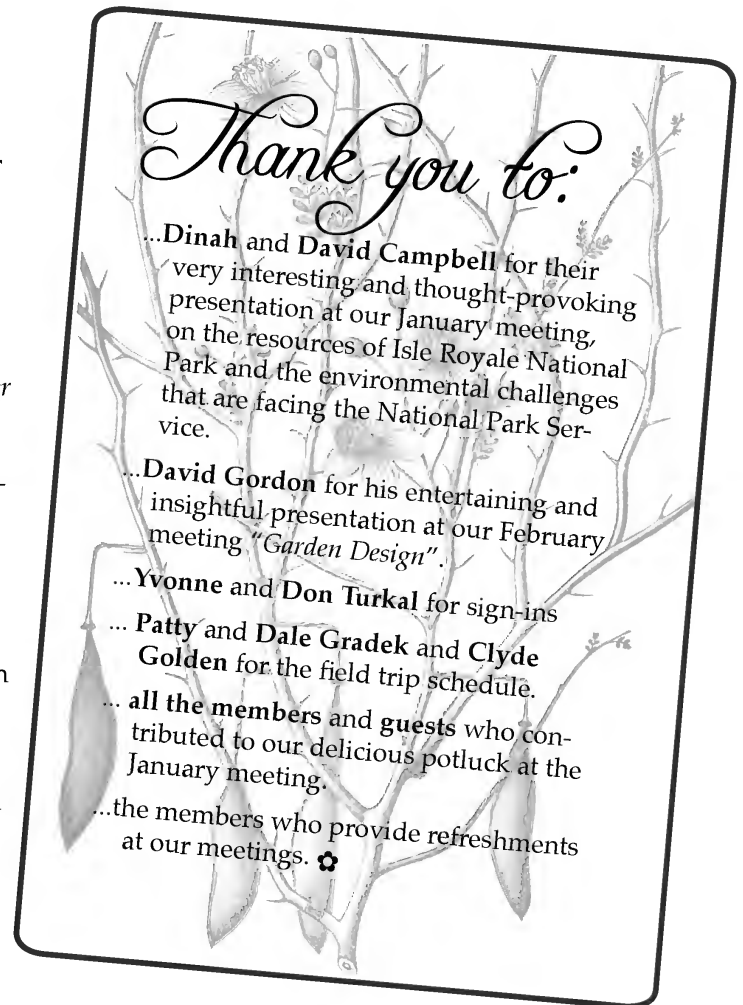
ACEC, and commented that “*she did it almost single-handedly.*” **Judy Breitenstein**, who helped with the Maturango Museum wildflower show, credited Mary Ann with adding “*a lot of joy to my life, getting me involved with wildflowers.*” And

“[she was] one of those rare individuals who [took] her role as citizen seriously.”

wildlife biologist **Kristin Berry** of the Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee wrote that “*she expressed her love and concern for wildflowers, tortoises, and the Mojave Desert.*”

Mary Ann Henry, appropriately honored with the plaque and kiosk at the mouth of Short Canyon, left a living, lasting legacy. It includes a comprehensive plant list for Short Canyon, representing 57 families, 181 genera, and 314 species, subspecies and varieties (see http://occnps.org/PlantLists/short_canyon.html). It includes protected status for environmentally sensitive areas — notably Short Canyon, Sand Canyon, and Eureka Dunes. And it includes, as Ann and Vince Yoder put it so well, “*thousands of Kern County residents and visitors [who] have gained an appreciation of our unique botanical diversity through her work, and even greater numbers [who] will benefit from her efforts to preserve our natural heritage in the future.*” ✿

Author’s note: Many thanks to **Kristin Berry**, **Robert Henry**, **Katie Quinlan**, and **Michèle Slaton** for their help. I am also grateful to the *Ridgecrest Daily Independent* for its front-page obituary published 27 August 2006, and to all those quoted there and elsewhere whose words found their way into this article.



CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS is the leader for providing reliable information on California native plants and plant conservation. Comprehensive information about California’s flora and vegetation communities is available throughout the state for conservation and educational purposes. CNPS’s leadership influences personal ethics and actions, as well as public policy for native plant protection.

FIELD TRIPS

by Clyde Golden and Patty Gradek

KERN CNPS FIELD TRIPS ARE OPEN TO ALL. Occasionally, numbers will be limited by the land owners or agencies. We welcome you to join us to see and learn about our native plants and their habitats, to learn to identify plants, or to photograph them. If you are skilled in plant identification, you can help us all learn.

Please always dress in layers, wear boots or shoes you can hike in, and bring food and water. You may also want to bring a hat, sunscreen, binoculars, camera, plant lists and useful references such as Kern County Flora and the Jepson Manual, or any book you like. We try to meet at a spot where we can park some cars and carpool to our location to save the air, the gas, the money and make sure that we will have adequate space to park. CNPS does not arrange car pools; each person does so at the meeting place. If you ride with another driver, please remember to offer to help pay for gas.

All trips are by reservation only, so we know whom to expect, and how many will be attending each field trip. Each trip will have the contact person listed. Please email the contact person by four days before the field trip and indicate the names of those who will attend. Please also provide a cell phone number if we need to reach you that day and indicate whether you will be driving a four-wheel drive, AWD or high-clearance vehicle. We may need to limit participation for some trips if we don't have an adequate number of four-wheel drive, AWD or high-clearance vehicles for all the participants.

IMPORTANT: If your plans or your party's plans change and you will not be attending, it is critical for safety, planning and courtesy reasons – that you call or email the contact person and let them know you will not be there.



March 12, Saturday

VALLEY FRINGE PORTION OF TEJON RANCH
with **Mike White**

Contact: **Patty Gradek** – pattygradek@gmail.com
RSVP Deadline: **8 pm, Tuesday, March 8**

Mike White, Tejon Conservancy's Conservation Science Director, will be leading us on an early spring field trip through some of the parts of the Ranch that border the Valley. The Tejon Ranch is a beautiful place in the spring and we're hoping for great displays in these lower elevations. Plan on this being a full-day trip. The meeting place and time will be determined later so we can see the best displays. Those who RSVP

will be given the meeting place and directions and the time we will meet. Pets and smoking are not allowed on the Tejon Ranch. You may want to bring the Tejon Ranch Plant List available on our chapter web site: kern.cnps.org, as well as other references that are appropriate. If you have a four-wheel drive or an AWD, please drive it. Some areas require access by four-wheel drive. The Conservancy has informed us the field trip will be limited to 30 participants.

April 16, Saturday

CARRIZO PLAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT
with **Denis Kearns**

Contact: **Patty Gradek** – pattygradek@gmail.com
RSVP Deadline: **8 pm, Tuesday April 12**

Denis Kearns, BLM Botanist, will lead us on a trip to this very magical and beautiful place. Denis may have us help evaluate past restoration efforts on the monument. The trip will be limited to 20 people, due to limits prescribed for such tours in the BLM Management Plan. Therefore, if you want to attend, we suggest you contact **Patty Gradek** at pattygradek@gmail.com early, because no more than 20 will be allowed to participate.



Photo: Bob Wick, Bureau of Land Management

Please meet at the parking lot of the BLM office at 3801

California poppies at Carrizo Plain National Monument

Pegasus Drive at 8:30 am for carpooling. If you have a four-wheel drive or AWD, please drive it so we can access some of the special areas. We will leave promptly at 8:45 am and this will be a full-day field trip. There are restrooms at the Visitor Center at Carrizo.

April 23, Saturday

BITTER CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
with **Pam DeVries**

Contact: **Patty Gradek** – pattygradek@gmail.com
RSVP Deadline: **8 pm, Tuesday, April 19**

The **Bitter Creek National Wildlife Refuge** is a very special place and it's open to the public only by permit from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. **Pam DeVries**, professional botanist, helped us to obtain

the permit to enter the refuge for this field trip. The permit limits the trip to 20 people. Therefore, if you want to attend, we suggest you contact Patty Gradek at pattygradek@gmail.com early, because no more than 20 people will be allowed to participate.

The Bitter Creek National Wildlife Refuge protects the habitat of a variety of animals and plants, including the California condor, golden eagle, prairie falcon and tSan Joaquin kit fox. The refuge also contains rare plant species such as *Eremalche parryi subsp. kernensis*. Our botanical walk of approximately one mile will take place in an area selected by Pam DeVries and approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Meet at the "Park and Ride" at the corner of Real Road and Stockdale Highway at 7:30am to form car-pools. We will leave promptly at 7:40 and will arrive at the refuge by 9:00am. Refuge staff will meet us at the refuge headquarters and will give us a brief talk on the refuge and their current monitoring efforts prior to starting our walk. This will be a full-day field trip and there are restrooms at the refuge headquarters.

Mike White, Tejon Conservancy's Conservation Science Director, will be leading us on a field trip to the higher elevations of Tejon Ranch. Plan on this being a full-day trip. The meeting place and time will be determined later. Those who RSVP will be given the meeting place and directions and time we will meet. Pets and smoking are not allowed on the Tejon Ranch.

You may want to bring the Tejon Ranch plant list available on our chapter web site: kern.cnps.org, as well as any other references that are appropriate. If you have a four-wheel drive or AWD, please plan to drive it. We have to inform the Conservancy of the numbers that will be attending and they will limit the field trip to 30 participants.

Special Note!

Keep your eyes open for other field trips that may be planned on short notice. If additional trips are planned, they will be advertised in emails from **Andy Honig**. ♡



Photo: U.S. FWS

May 1, Sunday

NATURE CONSERVANCY PROPERTIES
with **Zach Principe**

Contact: **Clyde Golden** – cgold666@hotmail.com

RSVP Deadline: 8 p.m. Tuesday, April 26 2016

A joint field trip with **Kern Audubon Society** and **Sierra Club**. Let's hope the birders don't frighten the flowers. A return to one of the Caliente ranches owned by the Nature Conservancy, the exact location will be determined closer to the date, depending on the state of the bloom and condition of the roads. High clearance vehicles recommended and carpooling will be essential. Restrooms are not available after leaving town. Exact meeting time to be determined for this all-day trip.

May 21, Saturday

HIGHER ELEVATION PORTIONS
OF TEJON RANCH
with **Mike White**

Contact: **Patty Gradek** – pattygradek@gmail.com

RSVP Deadline: 8 pm, Tuesday, May 17

"Annual" Summer Trip Horse Meadow Campground

by Lucy Clark



Two kinds of Stars at
Horse Meadow

PLAN ON ATTENDING OUR SUMMER TRIP TO **Horse Meadow Campground** in the Sequoia National Forest. We had a great time with our fellow members last year, and with the incredible flowers that appeared not only in the campground, but on Sherman Pass Road, in spite of the drought.

A check of the area will be made to determine the best time, based on snow, rain, road quality; then **Andy Honig** will send a message to all members with an email address. Lucy will contact others with a call. We hope to give us all 2 weeks' notice.

Be thinking about this trip, and the dinners together, the star watching, the clean air.....

The more, the merrier!



Mimulus Memo: Searchable and online

CHAPTER PRESIDENT RICH SPJUT RECENTLY signed an agreement with the program director of the *Biodiversity Heritage Library* to have past issues starting in 2005 as well as future issues of our newsletter, *Mimulus Memo*, included in their digital collection.

"BHL is a consortium of major natural history museum libraries, botanical libraries, and research institutions that cooperate to digitize and make accessible the legacy biodiversity literature. Together, the consortium accounts for over two million volumes of biodiversity literature collected over 200 years. Open access to the resources in the Biodiversity Heritage Library supports the work of scientists, researchers, and students in their home institutions and throughout the world."

In the past Spjut mailed copies of the *Mimulus* to local libraries in Bakersfield and to selected CNPS chapters who expressed interest in receiving it. He reports, *"This agreement with BHL makes our newsletter not only more available to the world but also its content more searchable."*

To explore the *Biodiversity Heritage Library* go to <http://biodiversitylibrary.org> ☘

WILDFLOWER PORTRAIT GALLERY



Photo: Clyde Golden

COMMON NAME(S): *Eldorado larkspur*
Hansen's larkspur
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Delphinium hansenii*
FAMILY: *Ranunculaceae*
COMMUNITY: Foothill Woodland,
Yellow Pine Forest, Chaparral
TOXICITY: Major
SUBSPECIES & VARIETIES:
Delphinium hansenii ssp. *ewanianum*
Delphinium hansenii ssp. *hansenii*
Delphinium hansenii ssp. *kernense*

Chapter Meetings

upcoming TOPICS

Thursday, March 17, 2016 - 7 pm:
Denis Kearns, *Botany in Ireland*

Thursday, April 21, 2016 - 7 pm:
Richard Spjut, *Botanical Wonderland: Baja California, Mexico*

Thursday, May 19, 2016 - 7 pm:
Maynard Moe,
Flora of Kern County

Thursday, June 16, 2016 - 7 pm:
Nick Jenson,
Flora of Tejon Ranch Conservancy

Thursday, September 15, 2016 - 7 pm:
Joy England, *Plants of Rock Creek*

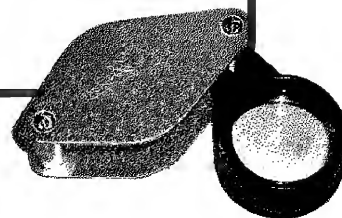
Thursday, October 20, 2016 - 7 pm:
Orchid Black,
Gardening with Natives

Thursday, November 17, 2016 - 7 pm:
TBA

All chapter meetings are held the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Hall Ambulance Community Room 1031 21st Street (21st & N St.), Bakersfield, CA.

Meeting times:

6 pm — Discussion groups on plant identification and native plant gardening
7 pm — Program presentation



CNPS-Kern Chapter
c/o Dinah Campbell, Editor
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Mimulus Memo

Inside this Issue:

BAJA CALIFORNIA FIELD TRIP
SPRING GARDEN NOTES
2016 FIELD TRIPS
MARY ANN HENRY, DESERT ADVOCATE
MEETING PLACE, DATES & TOPICS



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Conservation – Fred Chynoweth..... junitbyrd@sbccglobal.net
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Council Delegate – Dorie Giragosian dorengiragosian@peoplepc.com
Field Trips – Patty & Dale Gradek..... pattygradek@gmail.com
Lucy Clark lucy391@gmail.com
Clyde Golden cgold666@hotmail.com
Meet-Up Coordinator (volunteer needed)
Newsletter – Dinah Campbell mimulus.memo@gmail.com
Plant Sale – Dorie Giragosian dorengiragosian@peoplepc.com
Monica Tudor..... dosportas@msn.com
Programs – Paul Gipe..... pgipe@lygc.org
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Publicity & Membership – Andy & Sasha Honig..... andym5@bak.rr.com
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CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

The Kern Chapter of the
California Native Plant Society meets
the third Thursday of each month at:
Hall Ambulance Community Room
1013 21st St. (21st & N St.), Bakersfield, CA.
Chapter website: kern.cnps.org

The California Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation of California native plants and their natural habitats, and to increasing the understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants. CNPS has 31 chapters throughout the state and membership is open to all persons — professional and amateur with an interest in California's native plants. Members have diverse interests including natural history, botany, ecology, conservation, photography, drawing, hiking and gardening. As a Kern County resident, your membership includes Fremontia, a quarterly journal with articles on all aspects of native plants; the Bulletin, a statewide report of activities and schedules; and The Mimulus Memo, the newsletter of the Kern Chapter.

Join CNPS or renew your membership online at www.cnps.org.

Student/ Limited Income – \$25

Individual – \$45

Family or Library – \$75